

Information Alert

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What's New

Pakistan America Friendship Reading Room at Skardu

U.S. Embassy has established the "Pakistan America Friendship Reading Room (PAFRR)" in the Municipal Library at Skardu. The Reading Room will be a resource for those who need current, accurate information on all aspects of U.S. culture, economy, politics, history, and arts. In addition to reference materials, books, magazines, videos, and DVDs, the Reading Room has an audio-visual facility so that users can watch documentaries and movies.

6-1/H
A HEALTHY FUTURE
eJournalUSA, Department of State, December 2011.
<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

Few issues matter more to people around the world than health. Good health increases a person's chances of getting an education, earning a living, starting a family and leading a long and fulfilling life. Improvements in public health make communities more robust, advances in development more sustainable and economic growth more rapid.

Disease knows no border; malady in one region can affect health and security in another. In the era of globalization, all countries have a stake in promoting good health. Today, in many developing countries, the threat posed by HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases is compounded by such chronic conditions as cardiovascular disease and diabetes. Traditional, disease-specific approaches are proving inadequate to address this compound burden. Health systems in both developed and developing countries are straining to treat those suffering from mental illness and trauma.

This issue of eJournal USA considers the factors that contribute to success in improving health - and health systems - in many parts of the world. Increasing the capacity of developing countries to care for their populations themselves is an element common to many successful programs.



U.S.— PAKISTAN RELATIONS

6-2/UP

DEAR UNCLE SAM . . .

By Pankag Mishra

Foreign Policy, No. 188, September/October 2011, pp. 1-6.

The article compares and contrasts foreign relations between the United States and both Pakistan and India. Some of the subjects considered include the Partition of India in 1947, the impact of the Cold War on U.S. military relations with the two countries, Cold War attitudes towards Islam, migration of Indians to the U.S., and the influence of American popular culture on India. It also considers how the series of nine Letters to Uncle Sam written by Pakistani author Saadat Hasan Manto between 1951 and 1954 reflect Pakistan's popular opinion of the U.S.

6-3/UP

HOW OBAMA CAN FIX U.S.-PAKISTANI RELATIONS: Helping Islamabad through the Democratic Transition

By Hassan Abbas

Foreign Affairs, December 21, 2011.

<http://www.foreignaffairs.com>

The U.S.-Pakistani relationship has become defined by mutual dissatisfaction and by impatience on both sides. The November 26 NATO operation in Pakistan's northwestern tribal area, which led to the deaths of more than two dozen Pakistani soldiers, is a case in point. Islamabad and Washington are realizing just how damaging a parting of ways could be. Now they must forge a more positive relationship. That won't be achieved by waiting things out or by paying for the problems to go away.

6-4/UP

PAKISTAN: U.S. Foreign Aid Conditions, Restrictions, and Reporting Requirements

By Susan B. Epstein and K. Alan Kronstadt

Congressional Research Service, December 2011.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/179590.pdf>

During a period of economic and budget crises in the United States, Obama Administration officials and some senior Members of Congress have voiced con-

cerns about the efficacy of continuing the flow of billions of U.S. aid dollars into Pakistan, with some in Congress urging more stringent conditions on, or even curtailment of, such aid. At issue is whether Pakistan's civilian government and security services are using the aid as intended domestically while actively supporting U.S. efforts to stabilize Afghanistan and combat regional insurgent and terrorist elements. Existing aid restrictions and the certification process required for greater accountability on the part of Pakistan are thus under scrutiny. This report provides a comprehensive list of existing laws and pending legislation containing conditions, limitations, and reporting requirements for U.S. foreign assistance to Pakistan. It will track the debate on this topic and resulting changes.

6-5/UP

PAKISTAN-U.S. RELATIONS: A Summary

By K. Alan Kronstadt

Congressional Research Service, November 2011.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R41832.pdf>

This report summarizes important recent developments in Pakistan and in Pakistan-U.S. relations. Obama Administration engagement with Pakistan has been seriously disrupted by recent events. A brief analysis of the current state of Pakistan-U.S. relations illuminates the main areas of contention and uncertainty. Vital U.S. interests related to links between Pakistan and indigenous American terrorism, Islamist militancy in Pakistan and Islamabad's policies toward the Afghan insurgency, Pakistan's relations with historic rival India, nuclear weapons proliferation and security, and the troubled status of Pakistan's domestic setting are reviewed. Ongoing human rights concerns and U.S. foreign assistance programs for Pakistan are briefly summarized, and the report closes with an analysis of current U.S.-Pakistan relations.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

6-6/IS

AL QAEDA'S CHALLENGE: The Jihadists' War With Islamist Democrats

By William McCants

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 90, No. 5, September/October 2011, pp. 20-33.

The Arab Spring and the death of Osama bin Laden represent a moment of both promise and peril for the

global jihadist movement. On the one hand, the overthrow of secular rulers in the heartland of the Muslim world gives jihadists an unprecedented opportunity to establish the Islamic states that they have long sought. On the other hand, jihadists can no longer rally behind their most charismatic leader, bin Laden. And the jihadist flagship that he founded, al Qaeda, may lose its relevance in the Muslim world to rival Islamist groups that are prepared to run in elections and take power through politics. Al Qaeda and its allies will not support these Islamists unless they reject parliamentary politics and establish governments that strictly implement Islamic law and are hostile to the US. They demand the government of the rightly guiding caliphate, which is established on the basis of the sovereignty of sharia and not on the whims of the majority.

6-7/IS

AMERICA REALLY WAS THAT GREAT (But That Doesn't Mean We Are Now).

By Thomas L. Friedman and Michael Mandelbaum

Foreign Policy, No. 189, November 2011, pp. 76-78.

The article presents the authors' reflections on the concept of "American exceptionalism," contrasting its meaning within the context of U.S. history and its contemporary use within the political discourse of the 21st century. Introductory details are given describing the historiographical understanding of American exceptionalism, citing the ways in which the civilization of the United States differed from the political, social and economic structures of its European antecedents. Commentary is then offered asserting that this distinction no longer exists and therefore the definition does not apply. Suggestions for ways to re-introduce American distinction in economic terms are also given.

6-8/IS

CHINA'S PAKISTAN CONUNDRUM: The End of the All-Weather Friendship

By Evan A. Feigenbaum

Foreign Affairs, December 4, 2011.

<http://www.foreignaffairs.com>

The bottom line is that China will not simply "bail out" Pakistan with loans, investment, and new untied aid, as commentators watching the deterioration of relations between the United States and Pakistan seem to expect. Rather, China's involvement in the country will closely reflect Beijing's own priorities and evolving

risk assessments. For its part, the United States, which has failed to induce greater Chinese "pressure" on Islamabad, may be able to take advantage of China's new calculus to pursue complementary approaches focused on economics and finance. Countervailing interests, including China's effort to hedge against a growing U.S.-Indian partnership, will continue to obstruct strategic coordination between the United States and China in Pakistan, especially on anti-India and Kashmir-focused militant groups. But the more the two countries' economic threat assessments converge, the more Beijing and Washington should be able to turn a shared but abstract interest in Pakistan's "stability" into more complementary policies.

6-9/IS

THE END OF THE AMERICAN ERA

By Stephen M. Walt

The National Interest, No. 116, November/December 2011, pp. 6-11.

Nye emphasized America's unusual strengths, arguing it was destined to be the leading world power for many years to come. The United States has been the dominant world power since 1945, and U.S. leaders have long sought to preserve that privileged position. They understood, as did most Americans, that primacy brought important benefits. It made other states less likely to threaten America or its vital interests directly. By dampening great-power competition and giving Washington the capacity to shape regional balances of power, primacy contributed to a more tranquil international environment. That tranquility fostered global prosperity; investors and traders operate with greater confidence when there is less danger of war. Primacy also gave the United States the ability to work for positive ends: promoting human rights and slowing the spread of weapons of mass destruction. It may be lonely at the top, but Americans have found the view compelling.

6-10/IS

FOREIGN-POLICY FAILURE

By Dimitri K. Simes

National Interest, No. 115, September/October 2011, pp. 6-8.

The article offers opinions about the foreign policy strategy of the administration of U.S. President Barack Obama. Topics include the threat of nuclear weapons in Pakistan, attacks on the al-Qaeda terrorist group and murder of its leader Osama bin Laden, and U.S.

foreign relations regarding the rise of China and corruption in Russia. It is suggested that the U.S. needs an effective foreign relations strategy and leader amidst the challenges.

6-11/IS

FATWAS FOR FISSION: Assessing the Terrorist Threat to Pakistan's Nuclear Assets

By Charles P. Blair

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, Vol. 67, No. 6, November 2011, pp. 19-33.

Pakistan's nuclear assets may be tempting targets for terrorists. Experts are split, however, on the actual threat posed. Some assert that Pakistan's nuclear assets are on the verge of seizure by terrorists, while others contend that the risk is minimal at best. Because neither side develops robust or holistic threat assessments, however, American decision makers, who wisely include open sources when evaluating possible threats emanating from Pakistan's nuclear infrastructure, are not adequately informed. Thus, the author maintains that the real threat assessment is yet to be made—one that goes beyond merely considering assumed terrorist capability and putative vulnerabilities.

6-12/IS

MUSLIM "HOMEGROWN" TERRORISM IN THE UNITED STATES: How Serious is the Threat?

By Risa A. Brooks

International Security, Vol. 36, No. 2, Fall 2011, pp. 7-47.

Since the September 11 attacks, analysts and public officials have expressed growing concern about the potential of Muslim citizens and residents of the United States to plot attacks within the country's borders—a phenomenon sometimes referred to as "homegrown" terrorism. To assess this apparent threat, it is necessary to examine what is known about the willingness and capacity of Muslim Americans to execute deadly attacks in the United States. Three conditions, either alone or together, could contribute to an increasing threat of homegrown terrorism. The first concerns what is known about the radicalization of Muslim Americans and whether a surge in arrests in 2009 indicates a growing trend in Muslim American terrorism. The second relates to the capacity of aspiring militants to avoid detection as they prepare attacks. The third depends on the skills of aspiring terrorists and therefore their capacities to execute increasingly

sophisticated attacks. The analysis should be generally reassuring to those concerned about Muslim homegrown terrorism. On both analytical and empirical grounds, there is not a significant basis for anticipating that Muslim Americans are increasingly motivated or capable of successfully engaging in lethal terrorist attacks in the United States.

6-13/IS

THE MYTH OF AMERICAN EXCEPTIONALISM

By Stephen M. Walt

Foreign Policy, No. 189, November 2011, pp. 72-75.

Over the last two centuries, prominent Americans have described the United States as an "empire of liberty," a "shining city on a hill," the "last best hope of Earth," the "leader of the free world," and the "indispensable nation." These enduring tropes explain why all presidential candidates feel compelled to offer ritualistic paeans to America's greatness and why President Barack Obama landed in hot water for saying that while he believed in "American exceptionalism," it was no different from "British exceptionalism," "Greek exceptionalism," or any other country's brand of patriotic chest-thumping. Most statements of "American exceptionalism" presume that America's values, political system, and history are unique and worthy of universal admiration. They also imply that the United States is both destined and entitled to play a distinct and positive role on the world stage.

6-14/IS

PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR CALCULUS

By Andrew Bast

Washington Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 4, Autumn 2011, pp. 73-86.

The article discusses the arsenal of nuclear weapons in Pakistan. Topics include the anger of Pakistan government officials at U.S. secret missions in the country to combat the al-Qaeda terrorist group, the speed at which the nuclear arsenal is growing, and the strategic plans of the Pakistan government to build up nuclear weapons to combat the military of neighboring India. The article also discusses U.S. foreign relations with Pakistan, the potential growth of the arsenal, and the management of nuclear weapons in Pakistan. It is suggested that the U.S. should promote economic and diplomatic relations to address the threat of Pakistan nuclear weapons to global security.

6-15/IS

SOUTH ASIA'S WATER: Unquenchable Thirst
The Economist, 19 November 2011.

<http://www.economist.com/node/21538687>

A growing rivalry between India, Pakistan and China over the region's great rivers may be threatening South Asia's peace. Analysts have suggested that, given the generally dire relations between South Asian countries, water will provoke clashes rather than co-operation. A 2009 report for the CIA concluded that "the likelihood of conflict between India and Pakistan over shared river resources is expected to increase", though it added that elsewhere in the region "the risk of armed interstate conflict is minor". And a Bangladeshi security expert, Major-General Muniruzzaman, predicts that India's "coercive diplomacy", its refusal to negotiate multilaterally on such issues as river-sharing, means that "if ever there were a localised conflict in South Asia, it will be over water."

6-16/IS

TERRORIST (E)MOTIVES: The Existential Attractions of Terrorism

By Simon Cotteea and Keith Haywardb

Studies in Conflict & Terrorism, Vol. 34, No. 12, 2011, pp. 963-986.

This article describes a number of possible existential motivations for engaging in terrorism. Three in particular are identified: (1) the desire for excitement, (2) the desire for ultimate meaning, and (3) the desire for glory. Terrorism, according to the argument set out here, is as much a site of individual self-drama and self-reinvention as a tactical instrument for pursuing the political goals of small groups. The conclusion explores the concept of "existential frustration," and suggests that terrorist activity may provide an outlet for basic existential desires that cannot find expression through legitimate channels.

6-17/IS

THE WISDOM OF RETRENCHMENT: America Must Cut Back to Move Forward

By Joseph M Parent and Paul K MacDonald

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 90, No. 6, November 2011, pp. 32-47.

In the wake of the Cold War, U.S. foreign policy underwent a profound transformation. Unrestrained by superpower competition, the U.S. ambitions spilled

over their former limits. Today, however, U.S. power has begun to wane. As other states rise in prominence, the U.S. undisciplined spending habits and open-ended foreign policy commitments are catching up with the country. If U.S. policymakers have reduced the country's strategic commitments in response to a decline in its relative power, they have yet to fully embrace retrenchment as a policy and endorse deep spending cuts (especially to the military), redefine Washington's foreign policy priorities, and shift more of the U.S. defense burdens onto its allies. Far from auguring chaos abroad and division at home, a policy of prudent retrenchment would not only reduce the costs of U.S. foreign policy but also result in a more coherent and sustainable strategy.

DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

6-18/DGI

COMPARING THE ARAB REVOLTS: The Role of the Military

By Zoltan Barany

Journal of Democracy, Vol. 22, No. 4, October 2011, pp. 24-35.

The support of the armed forces is a necessary condition for a revolution to succeed. The 2011 Arab uprisings support this contention. The military's role is examined in the six Arab states where significant bloodshed had taken place: Bahrain, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Tunisia, and Yemen. They can be grouped into three categories defined by how the regular military responded to the revolt. In Tunisia and Egypt the soldiers backed the revolution, in Libya and Yemen they split, and in Syria and Bahrain they turned their guns against the demonstrators. These different stances by the armed forces largely explain the different outcomes of the revolutions.

6-19/DGI

CONNECTING PEOPLE TO THEIR GOVERNMENTS

By Rick Docksai

The Futurist, Vol. 45, No. 6, November/December 2011, pp. 12-13.

The world's less-affluent populations cannot all afford personal computers, but mobile phones are much more within their financial reach. That's why Nicol

Turner-Lee, VP and director of the Media and Technology Institute at the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, looks to mobile phones and other handheld devices for Internet access as a great opportunity for empowering disadvantaged communities and ultimately enhancing democracy. Low-income adults and young people are increasingly using mobile devices to conduct banking, find jobs, and access medical help, Turner-Lee notes. She wants government to ensure that mobile transactions are secure, and she wants government agencies to make more information about their own operations Web-accessible. She thinks it's a great opportunity with devices to ensure transparency and ensure the ability of citizens to access information in real time, she says.

6-20/DGI

DEMOCRACY'S THIRD WAVE TODAY

By Larry Diamond

Current History, Vol. 110, No. 739, November 2011, pp. 299-307.

"While restlessness with democracy has grown in many places, authoritarian rule generally elicits greater unease if not disgust." The current moment is a difficult one for democracy. In recent years the momentum clearly swung in favor of authoritarian retrenchment. This may continue for a few more years, or longer if the established democracies lose their vision, commitment, and capacity to continue fostering and encouraging democracy globally.

6-21/DGI

IS THERE A PROPER SEQUENCE IN DEMOCRATIC TRANSITIONS?

By Francis Fukuyama

Current History, Vol. 110, No. 740, December 2011, pp. 308-310.

"Stable democracy does not depend on a rigid set of preconditions, and has emerged in many surprising circumstances." Development is a complex process that takes place across multiple dimensions of human life. One dimension is economic growth, which involves increasing output per person, based on steadily growing productivity. Political development, meanwhile, involves changes in three types of institutions: the state itself, which concentrates and deploys power to enforce rules across a territory; the rule of law, which limits governments' ability to make arbitrary decisions; and mechanisms of democratic accountability,

which ensure that governments reflect the will and interests of the people.

6-22/DGI

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF PLUTOCRACIES

By James Kurth

The American Interest, November/December 2011.

The United States and indeed the entire Western world are now in the midst of the greatest economic crisis in many decades. The current Great Recession is comparable in depth and gravity to the Great Stagflation of the 1970s, and in some ways it has become similar to the Great Depression of the 1930s or the earlier deep economic crisis of the 1890s, which in its time was also called "The Great Depression." It seems that major global economic crises come along about every forty years. This essay takes up the question of how plutocracy might affect U.S. foreign policy and America's place in world affairs.

6-23/DGI

THE FUTURE OF ISLAM AND U.S.-MUSLIM RELATIONS

By John L. Esposito

Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 126, No. 3, 2011, pp. 365-401.

John L. Esposito analyzes the future of Islam and Muslim-West relations. He argues that the mindset among policymakers and the narrative in U.S.-Muslim world relations is shifting away from a policy of "democratic exceptionalism" and support for authoritarian regimes. Now the United States is committed to democratic institution-building and civil society and is responsive to the aspirations and expectations of their peoples, political parties (Islamist and secular), and civil society organizations.

6-24/DGI

THE NEW WORLD OF DEMOCRACY PROMOTION

By Lincoln Mitchell

Current History, Vol. 110, No. 739, November 2011, pp. 311-316.

"The 1990s were the period when democracy promotion in the form we think of it today began to take shape. But that global political environment was unique. Things have changed since then." Democracy promotion efforts and their relationship to American

foreign policy have been framed in recent years by several factors. Some of these factors, such as the legacy of the George W. Bush era and the contemporary U.S. political environment, are reflections of American policies and politics. Others, such as events this year in the Arab world and the ongoing defensive strategies of authoritarian regimes, are external to the United States. In both cases, recent developments have significantly altered the political and economic context in which America can promote democracy abroad, and have presented new challenges for encouraging democratic development.

6-25/DGI

SHOULD AMERICA LIBERATE AFGHANI-STAN'S WOMEN?

By Malou Innocent

Survival, Vol. 53, No. 5, 2011, pages 31-52

Many policymakers and political activists believe the United States, with its commitment to individual liberty, political and religious freedom, and the rule of law, has a unique role to play in the advancement of Afghan women's rights. In fact, the perceived universality of Western values tells us little about the most effective means for advancing them. The United States has an obvious interest in promoting the spread of liberalism, defined as a political philosophy based on the principle of individual freedom; and democracy, defined as a system in which the people choose their leaders, prospective leaders compete for public support, and the power of government is restrained by its accountability to the people. Far more important, however, is understanding whether, how and to what extent democratic electoral procedures can encourage the growth of liberal values.

6-26/DGI

UPDATING THE GLOBAL SCORECARD: The 2011 State of The Future

By Jerome C Glenn

The Futurist, Vol. 45, No. 6, November/December 2011, pp. 24-28.

The global population in general is richer, healthier, better educated, more peaceful, and better connected than ever before, yet half the world is potentially unstable. Food prices are rising, water tables are falling, corruption and organized crime are increasing, debt and economic insecurity is growing, climate change is accelerating, and the gap between the rich and poor continues to widen dangerously. There are potentials

for many serious nightmares, but also a range of solutions for each. If current trends in population growth, resource depletion, climate change, terrorism, organized crime, and disease continue and converge over the next 50 years-100 years, it is easy to imagine catastrophic results and an unstable world. The coming biological revolution may change civilization more profoundly than did the industrial or information revolutions. The world has not come to grips with the implications of writing genetic code to create new life-forms.

6-27/DGI

WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF BEING DISCONNECTED IN A BROADBAND-CONNECTED WORLD?

By John B Horrigan

Daedalus, Vol. 140, No. 4, Fall 2011, pp. 15-31.

The evolution of the Internet in the past decade - from a slow, stationary, and primarily communications-based technology to a mobile, fast technology that supports a range of communication, participatory, and transactional applications - has made access more valuable, and disconnection more consequential, for individuals. This evolution means that stakeholders should embrace a different framing of the digital divide, focusing on the costs of digital exclusion. These costs can fall on an individual, if the Internet is the only way to carry out some tasks, and on society, if expensive and less-efficient legacy systems must be maintained to serve a shrinking minority without access. Whereas the digital divide debate concerns technology scarcity for certain population segments, addressing the costs of digital exclusion is about developing people's capacity to manage today's abundance of digital resources. This essay offers suggestions on a framework to develop tools that will enable individuals to take advantage of the affordances of broadband.

6-28/DGI

WHY WE STILL NEED NUCLEAR POWER: Making Clean Energy Safe and Affordable

By Ernest Moniz

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 90, No. 6, December 2011, pp. 83-94.

Concerns about climate change and air pollution, as well as growing demand for electricity, led many governments to reconsider their aversion to nuclear power, which emits little carbon dioxide and had built up an impressive safety and reliability record. But the

movement lost momentum in March, when a 9.0-magnitude earthquake and the massive tsunami it triggered devastated Japan's Fukushima nuclear power plant. It would be a mistake, however, to let Fukushima cause governments to abandon nuclear power and its benefits. Electricity generation emits more carbon dioxide in the U.S. than does transportation or industry, and nuclear power is the largest source of carbon-free electricity in the country. Nuclear power generation is also relatively cheap, costing less than two cents per kilowatt-hour for operations, maintenance, and fuel. Still, nuclear power faces a number of challenges in terms of safety, construction costs, waste management, and weapons proliferation. If the benefits of nuclear power are to be realized in the U.S., each of these hurdles must be overcome.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

6-29/ES

THE CASE FOR PESSIMISM

By Mark Steyn

Commentary, Vol. 132, No. 4, November 2011, pp. 28-33.

According to the International Monetary Fund, China will become the planet's leading economy in the year 2016. If the IMF is right, in five years' time, the pre-eminent economic power on the planet will be a oneparty state with a Communist Politburo and a largely peasant population, no genuine market, no human rights, no property rights, no rule of law, no freedom of speech, no freedom of the press, no freedom of association.

6-30/ES

AN EMERGING GLOBAL MARKET: Trends, Consequences, and Challenges

By Saskia Sassen

Harvard International Review, Vol. 33, No. 2, Summer 2011, pp. 48-53.

The early 1990s saw the beginnings of a global labor market. Today, in 2011, the elements are all in place. Yet as a labor market, it is not very open and not very global. It is a mix of markets, government programs that allow firms to hire foreign workers, and intermediaries such as global manpower firms and other employment placement services. Elementary as this

global labor market is, its further development would seem dubious given the current economic recession, stronger government intervention in economies, growing sentiment against low-wage immigrant workers and foreign professionals, and more paperwork everywhere. This article argues for three trends that mark a new phase in the development of a global labor market. These trends go well beyond the familiar notion of the search for "talent" in which the key argument put forth by firms recruiting foreign professionals is the scarcity of talent in the pertinent country, as in the need for importing high-tech workers to the US, the UK, and Germany.

6-31/ES

EXPLORING NEW ENERGY ALTERNATIVES

By David J LePore

The Futurist, Vol. 45, No. 5, September/October 2011, pp. 34-38.

Much discussion about going beyond petroleum includes the development of wind farms, solar thermal concentrators, solar cells, and geothermal energy production. People hope that renewable sources will provide enough energy to supply the world's future needs, but there are still many uncertainties. Nanotechnology offers a tool that could help create designs that convert energy more efficiently. For example, nano-scale antennas could be built to capture infrared light from the Sun -- light that people cannot directly see but they do experience as heat. A solar cell that could extract this infrared energy would be able to provide energy both day and night. Nanotech could also improve energy-conversion efficiency of fission technology by allowing particles of uranium atoms to be converted to electricity before they collide and generate heat. Searching for more potential future sources of energy to prepare for the challenges ahead requires research. New tools that employ nanotechnology, supercomputers, and space technology enable such exploration.

6-32/ES

A GLOBAL NEW DEAL: Making Globalization Work for Labor

By Richard L Trumka

Harvard International Review, Vol. 33, No. 2, Summer 2011, pp. 42-46.

People live, breathe, work, eat, sleep, shop, and raise their children in a global economy -- for better or for worse -- and it influences their lives in profound and

complex ways. Globalization is about the extraordinarily cheap costs of moving data around the world, about the merging of financial markets and accounting systems, and about the creation of global labor markets by means of both high and low technology. Labor markets have been transformed in every part of the world. Today, because of the Internet, services as disparate as financial journalism and accounting work can be practiced anywhere people know how to communicate in English. At the same time, the market for unskilled construction labor in the U.S. is now dramatically different than in 1990, largely because people traveled here from other countries, often fleeing countries with no economic opportunity. But some of the issues associated with globalization are willfully ignored by policy makers.

6-33/ES

THE WORLD TRADE REVOLUTION

By Martine Walker

Wilson Quarterly, Vol. 35, No. 4, Autumn 2011, pp. 23-27.

To see how the world will eventually right today's massive trade imbalances, look to the Atlantic, not the Pacific. In short, world trade in the future is likely to look much more like the Atlantic trade of today than like the Pacific trade. Most trade is mutually beneficial, but the Atlantic exchange is visibly beneficial to voters and politicians in that it employs local people. This is a major advantage at a time when high unemployment builds political resistance to imports from China and other low-wage competitors. It is even more of an advantage when the greatest volume of U.S. exports to China, filling those otherwise empty containers, consists of wastepaper and scrap metal.

U.S. SOCIETY AND VALUES

6-34/SV

THE ELUSIVE SMALL-HOUSE UTOPIA

By ANDREW RICE

New York Times Magazine, October 15, 2010.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/10/17/magazine>

In today's marketplace, homebuilders are finding that smaller models are selling more reliably, and many are reassessing old marketing assumptions. "In many of our markets, there was an attitude that whatever you

buy, you need to stretch, because in two years you'll be able to sell it for double," says Jeffrey Mezger, the chief executive of KB Home, one of the nation's largest builders. With quick profit expectations dispelled, the average size of a KB house has fallen by almost 20 percent since the peak. The company recently introduced a line called the Open Series, homes that have flexible floor plans and low energy costs and run as small as 1,200 square feet. For more than 60 years, at least, American consumers have dreamed of one day having enough room to stretch out. It may take more than the shock of hard times to downsize that particular fantasy.

6-35/SV

THE FP SURVEY: The Wisdom of the Smart Crowd

Foreign Policy, December 1, 2011.

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/11/28/the_wisdom_of_the_smart_crowd

For the third year in a row, Foreign Policy polled the world's top Global Thinkers to ask everything from how Barack Obama's really doing on the economy to what the biggest threats to global stability are in this year of revolutions. Take a look at what the brilliant collection of Nobel winners, paradigm-shattering authors, and leaders from around the world has to say about this momentous year and what's in store for 2012.

6-36/SV

WHEN DID THE RULES CHANGE?

By Adam Davidson

The New York Times Magazine, Vol. 16, November 27, 2011.

<http://www.nytimes.com/>

The 2012 presidential election can be seen as offering a choice between two visions of how to return us to this country's golden age -- from roughly 1945 to around 1973 -- when working life was most secure for many Americans, particularly white, middle-class men. President Obama said his jobs plan was for people who believed "if you worked hard and played by the rules, you would be rewarded." Mitt Romney explained his goal was to restore hope for "folks who grew up believing that if they played by the rules . . . they would have the chance to build a good life." But these days, many workers have lost a near guarantee on a decent wage and benefits -- and their careers are likely to have much more volatility (great years; bad years;

confusing, mediocre years) than their parents' ever did. So when did the rules change?

DVD ALERT

The following DVDs are available with IRC. For more information about screening of these videos, please call at 051-2082786

GLOBALIZATION AT A CROSSROADS

Hamilton, NJ : Films for the Humanities & Sciences, 2010.

To some, the term “globalization” means ruthless exploitation by corporations; to others, it means bringing economic development to all the peoples of the world. This program explains key principles at the core of global economics and takes a historical look at their effects, focusing on market liberalization and the failed “East Asian miracle”; privatization of basic resources in Bolivia and the severe backlash against it; Russia’s rapid transition to capitalism and the oligarchism and kleptocracy that came to characterize it; and China’s incremental implementation of capitalism under communism. The video also takes stock of the seismic shift in the U.S. economy and its probable effect on the rest of the world.

A FORCE MORE POWERFUL

Director: Steven York, Actors: Mohan Das Ghandi and others, 154 minutes, 2005

A Force More Powerful explores how popular movements battled entrenched regimes and military forces with weapons very different from guns and bullets. Strikes, boycotts, and other actions were used as aggressive measures to battle opponents and win concessions. Petitions, parades, walkouts and demonstrations roused public support for the resisters. Forms of non-cooperation including civil disobedience helped subvert the operations of government, and direct intervention in the form of sit-ins, nonviolent sabotage, and blockades have frustrated many rulers' efforts to suppress people. The historical results were massive: tyrants toppled, governments overthrown, occupying armies impeded, and political systems that withheld human rights shattered. Entire societies were trans-

formed, suddenly or gradually, by nonviolent resistance that destroyed opponents' ability to control events. These events and the ideas underlying nonviolent action are the focus of this three-hour documentary production.

PAUL CONRAD: Drawing Fire

PBS, Color and Black & White, 60 minutes, 2006

"PAUL CONRAD: Drawing Fire" celebrates the career of this legendary editorial cartoonist. Over his remarkable 50-year career, Conrad has drawn and quartered eleven American presidents (from Harry S. Truman to George W. Bush), and fearlessly tackled every major social and political issue the nation has confronted. Along the way, he's won three Pulitzer Prizes, as well as a long list of journalism's most prestigious awards. The film is narrated by TOM BROKAW, and features the irresistible graphic punch of nearly 200 Conrad cartoons. During his 30 year reign as the voice of the Los Angeles Times, Conrad's work was controversial and often shocking, but always thought provoking.

TIME MANAGEMENT FROM THE INSIDE OUT

DVD, 60 Minutes, Color, 2005

America's #1 organizing expert Julie Morgenstern turns her attention from getting rid of the clutter in your house to getting rid of the clutter in your schedule. Julie brings her groundbreaking from-the-inside-out approach to time management. Expanding on her proven three-step program-Analyze, Strategize, Attack—are invaluable tools, tips and exercises that will help you create a balanced life, one where you're in control and satisfied with what you've accomplished at the end of every day. Whether you're a working parent juggling the demands of a high-pressure job and raising kids, a busy entrepreneur who hopes to one day make time for a social life, or an artist who longs to find time for the work you love (not just the work that pays), Julie Morgenstern will show you how to make time for what's really important-to you.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY

**STARRING: James Cagney and Joan Leslie
Warner Brothers, 126 minutes, 2003**

This is an autobiographical musical of George M. Cohan (1878-1942), a legendary Broadway showman, composer, actor and dancer, as played by James Cag-

ney in what's been reported as his personal favorite of all movie roles, and it's easy to see why. In spite the fact that Cagney won his only Academy Award as best actor, he was letter perfect in the role as Cohan. Interesting to see a noted movie tough guy singing and dancing, but it's even moreso in watching Walter Huston as Cohan's father doing a song and dance himself.

BOOK ALERT

The following books are available in the Lincoln Corner Islamabad at the International Islamic University, Islamabad. For more information, please call at 051-9257996

MEDIA AND SOCIETY

By James Curran (Author)

Bloomsbury USA; 5th Revised edition (March 15, 2011)

The book is organized into three key areas of debate: media and society, media production and mediations. Each new edition of the book has sought to be a textbook that encompasses the field, including essays on political communication, media and feminism, media political economy, sociology of media organizations, media representations, media influence, Internet studies and more. New to this edition is an emphasis on film studies, an increasingly important area of media studies. What is judged to be the staple elements of the field has evolved over time, as well as becoming more international in orientation. Yet the overriding aim of the book - to be useful to students - has remained constant. This text is an essential resource for all media, communication and film studies students who want to broaden their knowledge and understanding of how the media operates and affects society across the globe.

CULTURES OF WAR: Pearl Harbor / Hiroshima / 9-11 / Iraq

By John W. Dowe

W. W. Norton & Company; Reprint edition (September 12, 2011)

In this fascinating study, a finalist for the 2010 National Book Award, Pulitzer prize-winning historian

Dower draws parallels between the illusion-ridden Japanese top leadership prior to December 7, 1941 and the fecklessness and over-confidence of the Bush Administration after September 11, 2001. The author compares the post-war occupations as well, stating that "Wishful thinking trumped rational analysis in Tokyo in 1941 and Washington in the run-up to war with Iraq." Exploring "the similar rationales and rhetoric of Japan's war of choice in 1941 and America's invasion of Iraq in 2003," he looks at the way in which emotion-laden terms like "Pearl Harbor" and "ground zero" have been co-opted for the War against Terror.

EFFECTIVE BUSINESS WRITING : (A Guide For Those who Write On the Job)

By Maryann V. Piotrowski

Collins Reference; 2nd Revised edition (March 27, 1996)

From persuasive memos to complaint letters, sales letters to executive summaries - this exceedingly useful guide helps the business worker write clearly and in an appropriate format, style and tone. Numerous examples show how to overcome writer's block, organize messages for maximum impact, achieve an easy-to-read style, find an efficient writing system and much more.

HALF THE SKY: Turning Oppression into Opportunity for Women Worldwide

By Nicholas D. Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn

Vintage; Reprint edition (June 1, 2010)

With Pulitzer Prize winners Nicholas D. Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn as our guides, we undertake an odyssey through Africa and Asia to meet the extraordinary women struggling there, among them a Cambodian teenager sold into sex slavery and an Ethiopian woman who suffered devastating injuries in childbirth. Drawing on the breadth of their combined reporting experience, Kristof and WuDunn depict our world with anger, sadness, clarity, and, ultimately, hope. They show how a little help can transform the lives of women and girls abroad. That Cambodian girl eventually escaped from her brothel and, with assistance from an aid group, built a thriving retail business that supports her family. The Ethiopian woman had her injuries repaired and in time became a surgeon. A Zimbabwean mother of five, counseled to return to school, earned her doctorate and became an expert on AIDS.

SISTERHOOD IS GLOBAL: The International Women's Movement Anthology
By Robin Morgan
The Feminist Press at CUNY (November 1, 1996).

Sisterhood Is Global has been revered as the essential feminist text on the international women's movement since its first appearance, when it was hailed as "a historic publishing event." The anthology features original essays Morgan commissioned from a deliberately eclectic mix of women both famous and less known—grass-roots activists, politicians, scholars, guerillas, novelists, social scientists, and journalists—representing 70 countries, from every region and political system, with particular emphasis on the Global South. These truth-telling, impassioned essays celebrate the diversity as well as the similarity of women's experience; they also reveal shared female rage, vision, and pragmatic strategies for worldwide feminist solidarity and political transformation.

THE CULTURAL ROOTS OF AMERICAN ISLAMICISM
By Timothy Marr
Cambridge University Press (June 26, 2006).

In this cultural history of Americans' engagement with Islam in the colonial and antebellum period, Timothy Marr analyzes the historical roots of how the Muslim world figured in American prophecy, politics, reform, fiction, art and dress. Marr argues that perceptions of the Muslim world, long viewed not only as both an anti-Christian and despotic threat but also as an exotic other, held a larger place in domestic American concerns than previously thought. Historical, literary, and imagined encounters with Muslim history and practices provided a backdrop where different Americans oriented the direction of their national project, the morality of the social institutions, and the contours of their romantic imaginations. This history sits as an important background to help understand present conflicts between the Muslim world and the United States.

THE INHERITANCE: The World Obama Confronts and the Challenges to American Power
David E. Sanger
Broadway; Reprint edition (January 12, 2010)

"The Inheritance reaffirms Thomas Jefferson's belief that for the American democracy to work there must be an informed citizenry. That means great reporting by great reporters is always required. David Sanger's

book epitomizes the requirement. He goes through the world of challenges and opportunities that lie dead as well as ahead for the United States globally. Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, North Korea and China are on the list. So are matters nuclear and economic, among others. Sanger's telling is full of behind-the-door stories that read like Alan Furst spy novels. This is a superior work of journalism."

PIRACY : the intellectual property wars from Gutenberg to Gates
By Adrian Johns
The University of Chicago Press, 2009.

Piracy explores the intellectual property wars from the advent of print culture in the fifteenth century to the reign of the Internet in the twenty-first. Brimming with broader implications for today's debates over open access, fair use, free culture, and the like, Johns's book ultimately argues that piracy has always stood at the center of our attempts to reconcile creativity and commerce—and that piracy has been an engine of social, technological, and intellectual innovations as often as it has been their adversary. From Cervantes to Sonny Bono, from Maria Callas to Microsoft, from Grub Street to Google, no chapter in the story of piracy evades Johns's graceful analysis in what will be the definitive history of the subject for years to come.